INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb 2, 1885-10 s. m. Lieutenant Governor MANSON announced prayer by Rev. J. A. Ro. dthaler, of the Tabernscle Pr sbyterian Church, Indianapolis. The journal reading wes dispensed with.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO. Mr. ERNEST offered a joint resolution [8. 6] proposing an amendment to Section 14, Article 5, of the Constitution by adding the following proviso:

Provided, however, that the Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making an appropriation of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void unless repassed by both Houses, as provided herein for the repassage of other bills

*Re-clved, I'nat in submitting this amendment to the electors of the State to be voted on, it shall be designated as Amendment No. 1.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S LABOR. Mr. BAILEY offered a joint resolution [8.7] requesting Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress from Indiana to use their influence for the more strict enforcement of the National eight hour law, and that they endeavor to so amend said law as to make eight hours the measure of a day's laber in all industrial employments throughout the United States.

These two joint resolutions were read the first time and severally referred to appropriate committees.

PRISON CONTRACT LABOR.

Mr. BAILEY offered a concurrent resolution for a State Commission to be appointed by the Governor to examine and report before November, 1886, on the different systems of convict labor in operation in the United States and other countries, with suggestions so as to prevent as far as practicable injurious competition on the one hand between convict labor and free labor, and on the other the reformation and welfare of convicts, and appropriating not more than | these amendments will prevail. \$3.000 for said commission. It was referred to the Committee on

WORK FOR COMMITTEES. nat there are not a summident humber of

up bills from the House on the second read-

The motion was agreed to, and accordingly the following described House bills were read the first time and severally referred to appropriate committees:

The bills [H. R. 6] to prohibit Sanday ball priate \$60,000 to Pardue University [A. R. 15]; [H. R. 17] to legalize appointments of more than one trustee by the courts hereto-35] to change court terms in the Fortysecond and Forty-third Districts; [H. R. 37] to build a brick barn, gas works, and kitchen at the Reform School; the delinquent list certificate bill [H. R. 48], section ery bill H R. 321.

Then came a recess for dinner. AFTERNOON SESSION.

A STATE FL G. On motion by Mr. FOWLER the House concurrent resolution was taken up directing the State Librarian to purchase a suitable flag or ensign, and have the coat of loan. Under the provisions of that bill we arms of the State appropriately inscribed | can refund that loan at an expense of 30 thereon, that a State flag may be sent to the Committee of Arrangements on the dedi-cation of the Washington monument, on man who does not care to have his name the 21st of this month. He said the resolution seems to be a little broad; there ought to be a price fixed, and not leave the cost entirely with the Librarian.

Mr. WILLARD moved to fix the cost at Mr. FOWLER: Five hundred dollars is

too much. Lieutenant Governor MANSON: I don't think it will cost \$100.

Mr. Fowler moved to amend by the amendment by providing the cost shall not

Mr. FAULKNER: We have a very economical little lady for State Librarian, and I think we had better leave that matter with ber. She will get it up in good taste, and one that the State will be proud of, I am satisfied, and not break up the State, either.

Mr. WILLARD withdrew his motion. The resolution was concurred in.

SHORT HAND COURT REPORTERS. The Lieutenant Governor annouaced a special order, being Mr. Macy's Court Reporters' bill [8, 64], on the second reading, with a pending amendment, proposed by Mr. Macy, so that the reporter shall receive his pay from the parties litigant, and not from the county, as the law now is.

Mr. McCULLOUGH: The present law

provides that a short hand reporter may be appointed either by the Judge or on agreement of parties. It also provides the reporter shall be paid not to exceed \$10 per day out of the County Treasury. The amendment provides that the Judge, if he deems it necessary, shall appoint the re-porter, but he shall not be paid over \$7 a day. It takes from the parties litigant the power to appoint by mere agreement, and have the reporter paid out of the Treasury of the county. The report may never be used-simply parts of it may be used by the Court-it may always remain in short-hand as far as that is concerned, and it is wrong to compel parties to pay for that kind of a

report unless they want to use it.
Mr. WILLARD: My opinion is that this is practically the creation of a new officer. I can't see it in any other way. In actual practice we never find the Judge of his own motion appointing a short-hand reporter. Mr. MAGEE: The most economical arrangement is to try cases with a short hand

reporter.
Mr. WILLARD: I guarantee that when it comes to practical operations under this bill that wherever a motion is made by reputable attorneys for a short-hard reporter he will be appointed. The object of the bill as originally introduced evidently was to take this burden from the County Treasury, but the Judiciary Committee in amending the bill have struck out that idea. The

Mr. SMITH, of Jay, thought the amendment proposing to pay the reporter by the parties litigant was fair and just, but did Circuit or Superior Court, and have the Court appoint a reporter and pay him out of the County Treasury. He thought it better that the fees of the reporter be taxed as other costs.

The amendment (Mr. Macy's) was rejected caption and Judge's certificate hay be certined by the clerks; and elso to reduce the per | my amendment with the view, if these diem from \$7 to \$5. In my opinion \$7 per | bonds can be refunded for a less rate of inday is too much, as there are so many beginners in short-hand, and at the same time | State officers to do it. I don't mean to inreporters ought not to be paid within a dollar a day of as much as the Judges get, and in addition be allowed \$8 or \$10 more for trenscribing notes, making his pay \$10 or

\$15 a day, while the Judge only gets \$8.

Mr. DAVIS: There may be circumstances

when it may be right to pay some reporters more than \$7 per day. I understand there are some Judges who will not allow more than \$5 per day now.

He demanded a division of the question. The first part was agreed to.
Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I think short-hand reporters are becoming so numer-ous that they can be had for \$5 a day; and the pay ought to be limited; if not limited

the Judge will allow \$7. The latter part of the amendment was also agreed to, and the bill ordered engrossed for the third reading.

A \$600,600 LOAN.

The Lieutenant Governor aunounced the special order for 3 o'clock being Mr. Magee's bill [8, 196] to provide for a temporary loan of \$600,000 -the question being on amend Mr. FOWLER moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section after the enact ing clause, which states the loan is made necessary by appropriations made by this General Assembly. No such contingency has as yet arisen. No bills have yet passed making extrodinary expenses, and until that has been done I think a provision of this kind injudicious. There is already a fund that might be considered. There already a fund which might be considered a contingent fund that is yielding some \$35,000 or \$40,000 a year, known as the permanent endowment fund of the State Universi-ty. The Legislature ought not to pro-vide for anything of this kind unless there is some demand made for it, and it

seems to me there is none yet. What appropriation is it necessary to meet? None have yet occurred. Whenever appropriations are made by this General Assembly that makes it necessary to pase a bill of this kind, it will be time enough to do so. The new amendment I propose is to strike out the word "temporary." I don't understand the words "temporary loan" should be intreduced here. I don't understand all our bonds are temporary bonds. If these bonds are funded at all, there is no reason why the House do say so, it shall become a law.

permanent bonds should not be funded as Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I wan well as the temporary bonds. It seems to me it should be optional with the State officers to fund any bonds when they can do so at a lower rate of interest. I hope

Mr. WILLARD: The Finance Committee gave this bill thorough consideration and it was reported back as a matter of absolute necessity at this time. After this Legisla-. Mr. WILLARD (stating that the next | ture adjourns there can be no provision thing in the regular order being business | made for meeting the expenses of the State until 1887. This Senate by almost a unani Senators present to consider) moved to take | mous vote less than a week ago passed a bill appropriating \$568,000 for building three additional hospitals for the insane. Now we have starring us in the face that five hundred and over thousand dollars to provide for. How are you going to provide for that? You have got either to increase the levy, and that wont reach it the first year, or you will have playing; the justice pleading amendment | to let the State officers provide for it by a bill [H. R. 7] Fextion 1,464 R. S; to appro- temporary loan, or leave a deficit and the temporary loan, or leave a deficit and the Treasury without money to run the government until the Legislature meets again. As to the second amendment-to strike out the fore; [H. R. 20] to amend Section 5.879 R. S. | word temporary—that evidently was pro-concerning coroners' post mortem; [H. R. | posed under a misapprehension. I don't think any Senator could desire to reduce the school fund loan. We don't want to force the State to borrow money, but we will have to do something to provide for the extraordinary expenses which we believe both 0,487 R. S., and the county officers' station- | branches of this General Astembly are in

> Mr. MAGEE: I supposed this question had been so thoroughly discussed last week that it would not be necessary to go over the same ground again. This is simply a ques-tion of business. We have a loan (costing us 5 per cent. interest) amounting in round numbers to \$700,000, known as a temporary per cent. Since I came to the Senate Chammentioned, but a man who can carry out any proposition he makes, stating that if this bill is amended so as to make the bonds 10 20 bonds, he will take the entire loan at 314 per cent. So there is no doubt but that the State officers can make a contract for 3% per cent. There was not a dissenting voice as to the business sagacity of this bill. We ought to have a law so that at any and all times the State officers can refund a debt if it can be done so as to save the people's money. Under this bill in the next two years the State can save \$16,000.

The Senator from Owen (Mr. Fowler) says the bill making the appropriation for the three insane asylums has not yet become a law. Grant all that; there would be no harm in passing this bill because it is a prudential measure. One of the objections to the hospital asylum bill was that there was no provision made for the money appropriated. Now we have made provision for raising the money and the Senator objects to it. All the money required to carry on these buildings and to do anything necessary for the State will be en hand with our increased amount of taxation. We have an expense of \$35,000 to rebuild the Women's Department of the insane asylum, which was damaged by fire the other day. Then there will be an appropriation for Purdue University. covering several years; there will be an au propriation for the State University, on account of fire there; and the State will require more money than we can raise by lev for the present year, because the new assess ment will not be returned until 1886. We will have about one hundred million of taxables. Toe Senator from Owen says that only about 60 per cent. of the taxes are collected. I think the Senator is mistaken. Mr. FOWLER: I get my information from

the Auditor of State. Mr. MAGEE: I know that is not so-abla as that officer is-as able as any officer who ever occupied the position. There is not one county in the State but what pays more than 60 per cent.; 98 is about what we average. The Auditor must be mistaken, if he says that 40 per cent is not collected. I don' suppose there need be any further discussion of this question. I therefore move to lay the amendment on the table. Mr. FOWLER: Oh, no, don't do that.

Mr. MAGEE: I withdraw the motion, with the understanding that I renew it. Mr. FOWLER: The Senator calls in question the statement of the Auditor of State. The Auditor is correct, as his books show. Mr MAGEE: They say there is a great amount of bad bookkeeping about those

Mr. FOWLER: I don't believe it. Mr. MAGEE: I don't either, and I don't believe there is 40 per cent. delinquent on

State buildings. [Laughter]

tax collections. Mr. FOWLER: I have known those men for many years and I don't believe there is not think it right for parties to go into the | any bad book-keeping there. But here is the statement of the Auditor. [Reads.] I don't care to discuss that. The Senator from Lawrence (Mr. Willard) says his understanding is that we have no permanent bonds, but that they are all temporary. I understand we have canal bonds issued Mr. SELLERS moved to amend so that the State. These are permanet bonds and they would not be included in the bill. I offered

> clude the school fund bonds. On motion by Mr. MAGEE, the smendments were laid on the table. Mr. SMITH, of Delaware: Dees not that vote carry the bill to the table also?

Mr. MAGEE: I will look up the authori-

terest than they are drawing to authorize the

ties, and if it does will move to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. FOWLER: I will move to lay that metion on the table. Mr. WILLARD [reads from Wilson's Par-liamentary Digest]: The amendment was not so germane as to carry the bill with it. Then the bill was not here. Mr. CAMPELL, of Hendricks: If the

amendment was in order, laying it on the table carries the bill with it The motion to reconsider was agreed to.
Mr. WILLARD demands the previous

Mr. FOWLER: I insist on my motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

There was a second to it. The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: The Senator from Cass (Mr. Mages) was still on his feet at the time you offered your motion to lay his motion to reconsider on the table. I don't know whether you claim the floor or

Mr. FOWLER: If the Chair decides didn't, why, no matter. The Senate seconded the demand for the previous question, and under its operations

the report of the committee was concurred

in and the bill ordered engrossed for the

Monday, Feb. 2, 1885-2 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MILL DAM REMOVAL VETO. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State. transmitting to the House a bill [H. R. 351 to provide for the removal of mill dams, passed by the last General Assembly, to which the Governor (Porter) filed objections in the office of the Secretary of State within five days next after the adjournment of said

General Assembly. The SPEAKER: The Constitution says when a bill is returned from the Governor, with his objections, to the House in which it eriginated, the House shall proceed to consider the bill, and if a majority of the

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I want to say to this House that after this bill was presented to the Governor to sign I wrote home to my constituency about it. We have fif-teen mill dams in Tippecanoe County. I asked the Governor not to sign the bill until I wrote with regard to the matter. I be-lieve this thing is all wrong. Bebind this thing, I think, there is an interest somewhere. We have four or five laws by which mill-dams an be abated. And there is another que tion. The mills supply maierials for brand, at their improvements are placed in jec paray by this act. If there be a mill-dam that is a nuisance, there are laws to abate public nuisances-if they are not used or misused. But if every possible kind of mill property in Indiana may be seized upon and the owner requested to take as many dollars for it, he is forced into court without a prima facle case I see no right in this. The law does not give anybody this right, and it is not for public utility. Many persons when I was called home who were interested in this matter, spoke to me of it. I am opposed to this bill simply because it takes a man's property without the right of trial by jury. I simply think it is all

Mr. TAYLOR: I shall sustain the veto of the Governor. Mr. GOODING: As I understand it the bill denies the right of trial by jury. I will vote for no bill that denies the right of jury

The bill failed to pass over the objection of the Governor (Mr. Porter) by yeas 5, nass

Pending the roll call-Mr. ADAMS, when his name was called, said: I desire to say one word. I shall sustain the veto. I voted for the bill two years ago but I shall now vote against it. I there-

fore vote 'no." Mr. BEST, in explanation of his vote, said: I desire to explain my vote. Two years ago I voted for this bill, but there is now a bill before the House substantially the same, which can be modified so as to allow a jury trial, which I believe a man ought to have in a case of this kind. I therefore vote

Mr. GORDON, in explanation of his vote, said: I will vote against this bill, although I voted for it two years ago-not judicating what position I shall take again.

Mr. HOBAN, in explanation of his vote. said: I think the bill is too broad in its character, therefore I shall vote "no." Mr. WILLIAMS said in explanation of his vote: I believe I opposed this bill on the floor of the House two years ago. I am of the same opinion still. I therefore vote

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion by Mr. GORDON the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. Gordon in the Chair) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill H. R. 327 making appropriations for the State Govern ment, commencing at the seventh item

PURDUE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATIONS. Mr. PENDLETON moved to strike out the appropriation (\$20,000) for Purdue Uni-

Mr. WILLIAMS: We have just considered and passed a bill giving a special appropriation of \$40,000 to this institution. Now this bill makes an additional appropriation of \$20,000 to Purdue University, indicating that this institution, as you might say, is playing in the roll of Oliver Twist. I am satisfied, if you examine the annual report of this institution, that you will find the this appropriation just made, and wha ways, would be entirely sufficient. I am on this floor to oppose any further appropris tion. A few days ago there was another bil before the House for appropriation to Purdue University. I am here on this floor as a representative of the interests of my constituency. I beg leave to ask why this institution requires so much money? They speak in glowing terms, they use fine sentences, and talk about the noble youths of Indiana and about her glorious educational institutions, but why does this institution up there ask so much? Why does it take so much to run this institution up there for the education of a few farmers' boys? I am opposed to this bill.

The amendment was agreed to. Sundry other amendments were made. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Tippecanoe, the committee arose and the Chairman reported a recommendation that the bill be passed with sundry amendments. Pending the second reading of the bill the

House adjourned

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Romance of an Ear of Corn. It has always oeen thought that ears of corn have an even number of rows, and that one with an odd number of rows would be an impossibility. In slavery times this question was discussed, and a negro in Kentucky claimed that he had seen ears of that kind. His master told him he would give

hime his (the negro's) freedom for an ear with an add number of rows. This was in the early spring, but in the fall, during the gathering time, the negro came with a sound ear of corn with thirteen rows. He got his free papers. A long time afterward the old pegro said that in roasting-ear time he took a sharp knife, cut out the one row of grains, bound the ear together, and knew just where to find it when gathering time came - Peoria Journal.

Cost of Natrition From Cereals, Oats contains 19 91 per cent. nourishment; corn, 12 30 per cent., and wheat, 14 06 per cent. Each pound of nourishment from oats at 58% cents per bushel costs 9 33 cents; from core at 67 cents per bushel, each pound costs 9% cents, while from wheat at \$1.07 per bushel, each pound of nourishment costs 20.61 cents. The corn crop of the United States equals the wheat crop of the civilized world, while 40 per cent, of the latter can not raise sufficient for their own wants. The deficiency of the United States wheat crop for 1876 exceeded the entire export of 1875, while our exports of wheat in 1875 were 10,000,000 bushels less than 1874, showing that wheat can not be claimed as a sole dependence from the rapidly increased population of the world. Corn must, before many years, be consumed as a partial substitute, at least, for wheat, and the better the quality of the grain and the more perfect the process of preparing it for food the quicker will come the enlarged demand .- Exchange.

National Agricultural Convention. The fifth annual convention of the American Agricultural Association will be held in the hall for public meetings at New Orleans Exposition, February 20 to 22 inclusive. All interested are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by leading thinkers and writers on subjects of importance, and open discussions held on each subject. Headquarters of the Secretary, James H. Reall, will be at the St. Charles Hotel, from February 18.

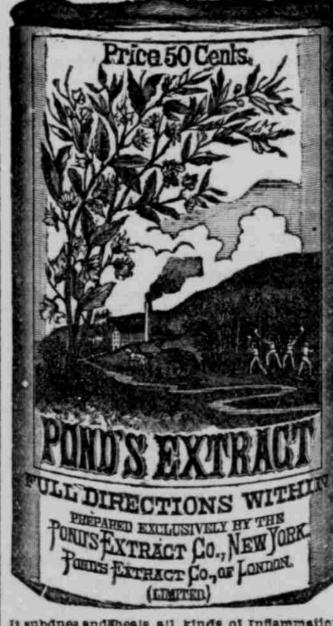


The majoria of the sawar as human body areas in a dera to an of the Liver, offer it, both Destinach and bowels. In order to effect a care, it is necessary to remove the course. Irregular and Stuggish action of the Bowels, Headach , Sickness at the Stomach, Pain in the Back and Loine, etc., indicate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature requires assistance to enable this organia throw off insparities.

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